NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $3 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, August 5, 1815. [Vol. LIV.—No. 2783.]

ousmaniere & Barber,
Having just received from Philadelphia,
veral Founts of New and Elegant *TYPES,*
Are prepared to execute
JOB PRINTING,
Of every Description,
a style equal to any in the State.
July 22, 1815.

New and Scarce GOODS.

P. O. RICHMOND,
Has opened This Day,
THE Handsomest Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, offered for this season; imported the last week Boston—among which are:—
One trunk plad and strip'd Ginghams
do. elegant fancy lace, and leno Muslins
1 do. figur'd Jaconet Cambrics
1 do. black and white Cambrics
1 do. Calicoes—1 do. Dimities
do. corded stripe and japan Muslins, (new fashion)
Elegant white and color'd plain and g'd lutestring and sattin Ribbons; dress and white pocket Handkerchiefs, from 9d to 3s; fancy vestings; ton and linen damask; low priced d very fine cotton shirtings; men's d white and color'd cotton hose; fine ver and doe skin gloves; tapes, cot- balls, American patent sewing ead; black lutestrings; fring'd silk dkerchiefs, fancy and imitation shawls, ite sarsnets; oil cloths; very hand- me furniture and chintz Calicoes; uon moulds; plated and gilt buttons; perfine blue Broadcloths, and a bale blue Madrass Cottons, equal to e Nankeens, at less than half the ice.

A L S O,

10 Crates assorted Crockery Ware
5000 straws Tumblers
10 chests Souchong and Green Teas
2000 wt best retailing Coffee.

The above Goods were purchased cash, and mostly at Auction, from to 50 per cent. cheaper than the late ices.

Newport, July 29. 3w

VALUABLE ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
THE Dwelling-House, Lot and buildings, in Thames-street, now cupied by *Dr. Waring*, and *John Townsend & Co.*—Any person dis- ed to purchase, will please apply to
P. O. RICHMOND,
Attorney for Peter & Luke Bours.
whom an indisputable title will given.

Newport, July 28. tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having demands against the Subscriber, will please present e same for settlement, and all persons debted to him, are requested to make mediate payment. Those with whom may have unsettled business of any scription whatever, will please call d adjust the same, previous to the th of August next.

GEORGE WANTON.

N. B.—He will sell several Hundred olumes of second-hand BOOKS, viz. istory, Travels, Novels, Poems, &c. about one-half the original price, and ill receive New-York money in pay- ent.

Newport, July 28.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to re- move from the State, requests all sons who have demands against him, present the same for payment.—He requests payment from all those e are indebted to him.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN.

Newport, July 27.

THE Subscriber would give notice, that he has taken the Office lately cupied by Gold S. Silliman, Esq. Newport, where he will attend to professional business which may be mitted to his care.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Newport, July 28.

To Let,
THE Brick House, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to
S. MALSONE.

Newport, April 7.

JOHN B. LYON,
Has for Sale,
SIX good ANCHORS, suitable for vessels from 100 to 300 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Camboosses, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above.

Also, 3000 Best first quality Rosedall's Oars; 10 tons iron ballast;—Bread, Beef, Pork, &c.

Newport, July 27.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-Street.
HAS just received an extensive supply of the above articles, and now offers for sale a very complete assortment, at Wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, June 30. 8w

NEW GOODS
ARE THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY
HARVEY SESSIONS.
Newport, July 19.

Important Arrival!

This Day Opened, and for Sale at
JOSEPH W. EDDY's
Fancy and Variety Store,
THE FOLLOWING
CHOICE GOODS.

Green and white Lustrings	Furniture chintz
6-4 & 8-4 Grecian Shawls, patterns new and elegant,	Mourning calicoes
Italian black crapes	Light fancy do.
Lilac and purple hair cord & tape strip'd Muslins	Undress'd do.
Jaconet Muslins do. handkerchiefs for cravats	Dark 4-4 ginghams
Plain and figur'd leno's	Buff and pink do.
Brown cotton bandanna and madras handkerchiefs	Black bombazets
Cotton cassimeres and dimities	Black and blue rattinets
4-4 & 6-4 white cambrics	7-4 damask table Cloths, at the sterling cost
	Russian crimp'd napkins
	White and color'd cotton hose
	White fring'd sattin Ribbons
	British shirtings, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Broadcloths and Sattinets, and a variety of Goods, too numerous to particularise, which will be sold at less prices than has been usual in Newport.

☞ J. W. EDDY returns his thanks for encouragement given him in his business; and solicits the call of his friends on the Island, and of his fellow-citizens; every indulgence in his power will be afforded; and nothing *charged* for shewing Goods.

Newport, July 19.

J. M. WEAVER, & Co.
Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75, Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,
A General Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,
THAT he has just received and offers for sale at his Store, No. 152, Thames-street, a general Assortment of Fancy GOODS, among which are the following:—Plated Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowl and cream pots; plated candlesticks and castors; black and coquelico tea trays and waiters; planished tin tea and coffee pots; knives and forks; scissors; razors; snuffers and trays; morocco pocket-books and purses; tortoise shell combs; warranted gold beads; gold and silver watch chains; keys and seals; silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; together with a variety of ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, &c. &c. all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery, repaired at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Newport, July 21.

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,
A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with plates, which they will sell lower than at any other Store in this State.

Writing-Paper.

They have also just received,
TWO Hundred Reams Bonnard's Foolscap and Pot WRITING-PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine LETTER-PAPER,—which, with their former assortment of Brandywine and Hartford Papers, makes their stock of every description of Paper very large, all which will be sold by the single Ream or quantity at the Manufactory prices.

New Books.

They have also constantly for Sale,
An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount of Ten Per Cent. (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.—Society Libraries can be furnished with any Books they may want, at as low prices as at any Book-Store in America.

July 15, 1815.

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE,
Offer for Sale, at their Store on Dean's Wharf,
SIXTY Hogsheads very superior quality Retailing MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry.—19 bags green Coffee, entitled to debenture; 20 bags white ditto, for family use; 30 bbls. Alexandria superfine Flour.

A L S O,

An Assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries.

Newport, July 20.

SUPERIOR MOLASSES.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Has for Sale,
MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry,—and of a quality superior to any imported for a great length of time; it is therefore an object worth the immediate attention of retailers.

Newport, July 20.

An Uncommon Opportunity.

THE Subscribers being about to make new arrangements for the future transaction of their business, offer for sale their whole stock of BOOKS, comprised in the departments of Law, Theology and Miscellanies generally.—An uncommon opportunity is now presented to Booksellers, to Libraries, and other Societies, and to individuals who wish to purchase, as sales will be made in quantities to accommodate every purchaser, and on terms unusually favorable. The Miscellaneous Stock embraces the latest and best editions of History, Biography, Travels, Novels, Poetry, Belles Lettres, &c &c.—The Law Stock was from that valuable establishment in this place a few years since, denominated the "Law Book-Store," and consists of the most valuable and extensive assortment of Law Books in the New-England States. Gentlemen who wish to obtain Law Libraries will now find a better opportunity, probably, than will again present itself at a very early day.—☞ *They are invited to call.*

A further sale of Miscellaneous Books, by Auction, will be had in a few days—notice of which will be given.

BRADFORD & READ.

Boston, July 17.

Wanted to Charter,
A Good Sailing Vessel, of 70 or 80 Tons, to transport a Detachment of Troops from Fort-Wolcott to Greenbush, near Albany, (N. Y.)—The Master or Owner to furnish the necessary water casks, and Camboose for Eighty persons.—Apply to Capt. Heilerman, at Fort-Wolcott.

Newport, July 27.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS,
Received by Arrivals at Boston.

Defeat of BONAPARTE.

From the London Gazette, of June 22.

Official Letter from the Duke of Wellington.

"Waterloo, June 19.

"BONAPARTE having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French Army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobes, on the Sambre, at day-light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movements upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and Gen. Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambre, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road, from Charleroy towards Bruxelles; and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called Le Quartre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division under Gen. Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with Marshal Blucher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quartre Bras, and the 5th division under Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps and a corp of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our posts at Les Quartre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position, with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers; as the 4th corps of their army under Gen. Bulow had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lt. Gen. Sir T. Picton, and Major-Gen. Sir James Kempt, and Sir Dennis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lt. Gen. Charles Barron Alten, Maj. Gen. Sir C. Halket, Lt. Gen. Cook, and Major-Gens. Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 78th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambre, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he was engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the Marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part and I retired from the Mont of Quatre Bras upon Genappe and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole which I sent to Sombref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fall back as the patrole advanced.—Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouchee from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre throug Onaim; and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut. Col. Macdonel, and afterwards of Col. Home; and I am happy to add that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the right battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of Gen. Bulow's corps by Enschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had began to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attacks succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he had ta-

sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss—and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position, was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket-ball, through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under Lieut. Gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, Maj. Gen. Maitland and Maj. Gen. Byng, set an example, which was followed by all; and there is no officer, or description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his Royal Highness's approbation, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major-Gen. Adam, Lieut. Gen. Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; Maj. Gen. Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; Col. Ompteda, Col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major-Gens. Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, Major-Gen. Lambert, Major-Gen Lord E. Somerset, Major-Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, Major-Gen. Sir C. Grant, and Major-Gen. Sir H. Vivian; Maj. Gen. Sir G. Vandeleur; Major-Gen. Count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill, for his assistance and conduct, upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction, by Col. Sir G. Wood and Col. Smith; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant General, Major Gen. Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter Master General, Col. Delancy, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut. Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut. Col. the Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his Majesty's service.

Gen. Kreuse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did Gen. Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and Gen. Vanhope, commanding a brigade of Infantry of the King of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Gen. Baron Vincent, Gen. Muffling and General Alavoa, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent, is wounded, but I hope not severely; and Gen Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of Gen. Bulow upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one;—and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send, with this despatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which which Major Percy will have the honor of laying at the feetof his Royal Highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report, that Maj. Gen. Sir William Ponsonby is killed, and in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer, who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded, but I inclose a list of officers killed and wounded on the two days, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that Col. De Lancy is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

BRITISH KILLED & WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Duke of Brunswick Oels.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton.—Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby.

Colonels.—Du Platt, and Omphela, of K. German Legion; Morrice; Ellis.

Lt. Colonels.—Macara; Cameron; Gordon Aid to the Duke of Wellington; Canning; and Currie, of Lord Hill's staff.

Majors.—Howard; Cain; Ramsay; Caines; Crofton; and Rosewiel.

Captains.—Eaton; Crawford; Curzon, Aid to the Prince of Orange; Chambers, Aid to Gen. Picton; Ellis, Robertson; Kennedy; Slenman; Halgoeman; Marshal; Grebling; Calaming; and Grove.

Lieutenants.—Manners; and Lister.

Ensigns.—Lord Hay, Aid to General Maitland; and Brown.

WOUNDED.

General His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath—severely.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G. C. B. right leg amputated.

Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. (Knight Commander of the Bath.)

Lieut. Generals.—Sir Charles Alten; Cook, right leg amputated; Kempt; Halkett; Adams; Dornberg.

Colonels.—Sir J. Elley; Harris; Quentin; F. Ponsaby; Sir W. Delaney.

Lt. Colonels.—Lord F. Somerset, right leg amputated; Hay; Vigoureau; Abercrombie; Hamilton; Norcott; Cameron; Wyndham; Rowarter; Mackonell; Dashwood; Sir R. Hill; Hill; Schroider; Adam; Miller; and Sir G. H Berkeley.

Majors.—Maclean; Beckwith; Jessop; Burche; Perkinson; Parker; leg amputated; R. Hall; Hamilton; Lindsay; Watson; B. M. Einem; L. Wilkins; and M. Miller.

Captains.—Smith; Tyler Aid-de-Camp to Sir T. Picton; Danbe; Johnston; Carmera; Dawney; Napier; A. M. Donald; Webber; Damaresque; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sir J. Byng; Whymates; Barnes; Hon. J. Erskine, D. A. A. G. left arm amputated; and A. Dangton, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Picton.

Lieutenants.—Foster; Crema; Robe; Smith; Strangway; Romey, arm amputated; Bloomfield; Bruton; Forbes; D Crawford; Harelock, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sir C. Alten; Pringle; Hamilton; Heise; Gardner; Johnson; Mottey; Sammons; J. Gardner; Fitzmaurice; Sheeley; and Wright.

The Duke of Wellington to Louis 18th.

Field of Battle, June 18, 1815.

"Sire,—Bonaparte has been completely repulsed at Genappe. The battle was bloody. The Duke of Brunswick was killed.—Two English divisions suffered considerably.

"I am in pursuit of Bonaparte, with Marshal Blucher.

"The Belgian troops conducted themselves remarkably well."

London, June 22.—The Park and Tower guns have just announced the Victory over Bonaparte. Preparations are making at the Admiralty for an illumination.

The loss of the French in killed and wounded on the 18th, is estimated at 30,000.—Jerome Bonaparte is said to have been killed. It is also said, that Vandamme and Bertrand are wounded, and prisoners. But the Duke's despatch does not mention these. In fact he never gives details of his enemy's loss.—He is content with his victory, without descending to *minutia*. He was so engaged in the pursuit, that he did not even count the cannon which fell into his hands.

At the close of the great battle of the 18th, the Duke of Wellington finding his troops so exhausted as to be unable to pursue the enemy any farther, directed them to give the flying enemy three British cheers, before halting.

The French rear-guard, in the late battle, was composed of 10,000 Imperial guards. On the approach of Blucher, they laid down their arms on the 19th, one and all exclaiming, "*Vive le Roi*;" but Blucher ordered every tenth man to be shot. [☞ There is probably not a word of truth in this account; policy, as well as humanity, would seem to have dictated a totally different course of conduct, towards men who embraced the first opportunity they had of signifying their adhesion to the king.]

The French troops, brought against the Prussians and English, on the 15th, 16th and 18th June, was estimated at about 150,000, and probably consisted of the 1st division, under Count d'Erlon, 2d, under Reille, 3d, Vandamme, 4th, Girard, and 6th, Count Lobare, the whole commanded by Bonaparte in person.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Moniteur, Paris, June 17, 1815.

BULLETIN-NEWS from the Army.

"*In the rear of Ligny, half past 8 at* [*night, June 15, 1815.*

"The Emperor has just gained a complete victory over the English and Prussian army, commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher.—The army is debouching at this moment by Ligny, and in front of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy."

War on the Italian Frontier.

Paris, June 18. The Minister of War has just received the following telegraphic despatch, from Marshal Suchet:—

"*Montmelian, June 19, 9 P. M.*

"The enemy were attacked this morning. We have made 600 prisoners, including a Colonel and a Major, and killed from 2 to 300 men.

(Signed) DUKE OF ALBUERA.

London, June 22. The Austrian army of Italy, 85,000, has crossed the Tesino, on its march into Savoy.

It is said that the Austrians and Russians having crossed the Rhine, are marching direct into the heart of France.

Bonaparte left Paris for his army the 12th, and the 13th was at Maubeuge, on the frontier. On the 14th he published a flaming address to his soldiers; by which it appeared that Ney was to command the left wing.

Previous to leaving Paris he instituted a Regency, composed of Cambaceres, Lucien and Joseph Bonaparte, Cardinal Fesch, and his Ministers of State. His communications will be addressed to the Regency.

A battalion of the guards were ordered off to the Netherlands yesterday.

An official order has been issued for the discontinuance of the impressment of seamen.

The news of the victory of the 18th has raised the standard stocks—the *Three per Cents*—two per cent. After the Loan was taken, the Omnium Scrip was at from three to four per cent. premium. Yesterday, though it opened at nine, and rose to ten, it left off at eight, owing to the immense sums put to market by those who had purchased low, and wished to make a *certain* profit.

The Loan is for 33,000,000, of which 9,000,000 is on account of Ireland. In the Commons, Mr. Vansittart observed, that this loan had been negotiated on better terms by thirty-five per cent. than that of 1813; and that he calculated upon a reduction of the expenses of next year, of at least 20,000,000.

The European Congress of Vienna closed its sessions the 30th of May. Its proceedings are speedily to be published. The German Congress is to be removed to Frankfort.

Previous to the departure of the Emperor of Austria for his army, he gave orders for the restoration of the Ex-King of Rome, to the care of his mother Maria Louisa.—They are both to reside at Schoenenbrun.

Before the Allies entered Naples, a mob assailed the Palace, in search of "the butcher of the populace of Madrid;" and he escaped in disguise on board a merchant vessel. His Queen took refuge on board a British man of war. She afterwards sailed to Gaeta, received her children on board, and will proceed to Trieste. Ancona had surrendered. Prince Leopold of Naples and not King Ferdinand, had arrived at Naples.

In consequence of the cession of Saxon territory to the King of Prussia, he adds to his titles, those of Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of both Lusitias, and Count Henneberg.

THE FISHERIES.

House of Commons, June 15.—Sir J. Newport, after some observations, moved for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying his royal encouragement to the British American fisheries.

Lord Castlereagh approved of the object which the Hon. Baronet had in view. There remained nothing in force of the Treaty of 1783 with America, but what had been expressly renewed.—They had no claim to the fisheries within our jurisdiction, but our rights upon this subject ought, he conceived, to be left to the management of the Executive Government. He should therefore move the previous question.

Sir J. Newport was indifferent to the fate of the motion, being satisfied with having ascertained that his Majesty's Ministers coincided in his sentiments with regard to the fisheries.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice, that on Wednesday he would move for monuments to Generals Hey, Gibbs, Gore, and Gillepsje.

INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

M. Fouche has published another long report on the state of the interior. He says, Morbihan, Isle and Villaine, the North, the Sarthe, &c. are desolated by the Royalists; and that Dieppe and Havre have been agitated. It is *reported* that a general insurrection has broken out in Paris.

The Duke of Berri has planted the royal standard in the vicinity of Lille, the inhabitants of which came out in a body to meet him. Soult is in Lille.—[*Soult is Major-General to Bonaparte, and of course must be with him.*]

The accounts from La Vendee confirm the report of the death of the celebrated Marquis Le Roche Jaquelin, one of the chiefs of the Royal Insurrection in that department.

Departure of BONAPARTE from PARIS.

Paris, June 14. It was by the barrier of *La Villette*, that the Emperor left Paris.—He stopped a few minutes at Bourget, and was to pass the night at Soissons. Marshal Bertrand and Gen Drouet accompanied his majesty. The Council of Regency formed by the emperor, is composed of the princes of the imperial family, the ministers, and several ministers of state. The prince Arch-Chancellor presides.—There is a report of a Commission being appointed, for *maintaining the safety of Paris*, at which the Minister of War will preside, and the Prefects of Police, and of the Departments, will be members.

Since the disarmament of the national guard of Marseilles, 1,400 of the citizens, whose sentiments were not equivocal, have had their arms restored to them.

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

The Hornet Arrived.

We announce with pleasure, the arrival of the United States sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Biddle, in 40 days from St. Salvador.

After the victory over the Penguin, the Hornet in company with the Peacock, went round the Cape of Good Hope. On the 27th of April, fell in with a ship, and both gave chase to her. On the 28th, they discovered her to be an English 74, when she chased in turn. On the 29th the Hornet and Peacock separated, and the 74 continued in pursuit of the Hornet, and came so close as to put three shot into her hull, and several through her sails and rigging. As the only means of effecting her escape, all the guns of the Hornet, except one, were thrown overboard, with all the provisions she could spare, &c. The Hornet arrived at St. Salvador on the 9th of June, and sailed on the 20th.

We are happy to learn, that the gallant Capt. Biddle, has recovered from his wounds, and that his first Lieutenant (Connor) is doing well.

The Hornet put into St. Salvador for supplies, and sailed for home on the 20th June.

The Hornet has not made any captures since the Penguin.

August 1.

We learn by a pilot boat, that the British frigate Narcissus, and the brig of war Arrow, are in our offing, ordered here to watch the movements of the French frigate Hermoine, now in this harbor.

By the Russian ship Christiana, which arrived at this port yesterday as a cartel from Plymouth, we learn, that the ship Neptune, with Mr. Bayard on board, was to sail for the U. S. on the 17th June. We feel a pleasure in being able to inform the public, that Mr. Bayard is on the recovery.

The Neptune, was spoken, on her passage to Philadelphia, on the 9th ult. in lat. 42, 51, long. 44, 15, by Capt. Coles, of the ship Trio, from Amsterdam.

Capture of an Algerine Frigate and a Brig of war.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Ganges capt. Smith, from Turk's Island. Capt. S. informed us, that on Sunday last, in lat. 39, long. 72, 30, he spoke a very fast sailing coppered brig, in a short passage from Naples, for Baltimore, and was informed by the captain, that in the Mediterranean he fell in with Com. Decatur's squadron, and was informed that they had *Captured an Algerine Frigate and a Brig of War.*—It was blowing very fresh when Capt. Smith spoke the Baltimore vessel, which prevented him from getting more particulars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 3.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Oxnard, of the ship Cora, which arrived here on Tuesday from Brest, spoke on the 24th ult. lat. 43, 46 lon. 63, 34, a Baltimore brig, from Naples, which left Gibraltar July 3, and obtained from her the agreeable intelligence that an American brig, said to be the Epervier, and three schooners had captured an Algerine frigate and brig, and sent them into Carthagena, in Spain.

When Capt. Oxnard left Brest, all direct communication with the south of France was interrupted by the Royalists. They were marching 50,000 strong upon Rennes, which it was expected they would take, when the line of communication between Brest and Paris would be cut off.

August 3.

On Tuesday at about 3 o'clock we were visited with a gale of wind with rain which for a few minutes was very severe; little or no damage however, was done here. But at Salem and Marblehead, the storm was accompanied with hail which was very destructive. All the window glass exposed to it was broken, to the amount of many thousand dollars in value. The gardens, fields of corn and fruit trees were greatly injured. In the latter place a house was struck by lightning, but no lives were lost. Several chimnies were blown down. Some of the hailstones measured 4 or 5 inches in circumference and weighed nearly two ounces. The thermometer at the time of the commencement of the storm was high, and the Barometer unusually low.

A letter from Salem, says, "upon the most moderate calculation not less than 120,000 squares of glass are broken, which must take at least $15,000 to repair.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, August 5, 18

By Last Evening's Mail.

Boston, August 4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEW

The Emperor Napoleon Rep[ort]ed to have Abdicated again.

Yesterday arrived here the brig lena, Capt. Drummond, 35 days London.

Capt. D. obtained papers to the of June, but gave the paper of that to Dr. Eustis, on board the U. S. frig Congress, which vessel she spoke Scilly, July 3, bound to Holland.

Those papers contained, we und stand, extracts from the Paris Monit of the 23d—announcing that Napole after the battle of June 18, repaired Paris—appeared before the Legislat and asked for measures to furnish more men and money—that it was served to him that if he could not fend the country with the means then possessed he had better abdic Which remark gave him offence, he retired in irritation. Subsequen the Legislature after some delibera requested his presence again, when dication was more formally rec mended, and he offered to relinqu the throne in favour of his son—bu unconditional resignation was requi and he was desired to consider of proposition till the next day, when ABDICATED *in the manner rec mended.* That then a flag of truce sent to the Allies to demand a susp sion of arms.

Bonaparte is said to have delivere very pathetic address to the Legislat

Considerable agitation took place the motion to send a flag to the Alli for an armistice till the Provisional G vernment should be organized.

Fouche and Carnot were supposed be instigators of the proceedings of Legislature towards Bonaparte.

July 15th, the Helena, was boar from the ship Amiable Matilda, bo to New-York, which left Liverpool the 1st of July, and had also informa of the abdication of Bonaparte.

A telegraph despatch at London the last date, stated that Bonaparte the Members of his family had been rested at Paris.

After the great battle in the Neth lands, the forces of the Allies cro the French frontiers in several pa but no new action is mentioned.

Orders had been issued to cap French vessels, and several had be taken.

Two French frigates had been capt ed off Scilly. They were under white flag; but one made consider resistance, the crew being divided

Capt. Drummond brought in a file London papers to the evening of 24th of June, with which we have be politely favored.—The following is summary statement of their contents.

A French paper of June 20th, (rec ed in London) contained an accoun the battles of the 16th and 18th June, which Bonaparte admitted a loss 30,000 men, and says that the Al lost 60,000. He says that the Fre covered themselves with glory, and he fell back only to be joined by Duke of Treviso with 60,000 me Beaumont, a town a few miles wit the French frontier. An English count states the loss of the French the several engagements at 40,000. loss of the allies was perhaps equal. Is asserted in the Statesman, an oppo tion paper, that the English and Pr sians lost each not less than 20,000 m This severe loss is attributed, in part a confederation in some of the corp the French army, by which they bou themselves to give no quarter to Prussians. The British loss of office it is stated, exceeds 1100.

Lord Bathurst stated in the House Lords, June 23, that he had recei despatches by which he was info that 5000 French prisoners had alre reached Brussels, 2000 more were the road, and still more might be pected. No intelligence had been ceived of the result of the pursuit ke up by the Prussians.

Official despatches from the Duke Wellington, dated June 20, annou that his head-quarters were at Bin 20 miles in advance of Waterloo, miles only from Lobez on the Fre frontier, the first post attacked by naparte on the 15th. Blucher had vanced 15 miles farther to Beaum A letter from Brussels, on the even of the 20th, asserted that Blucher getting in the rear of the French and had already cut off Vandam corps.

On the 22d of June the Prince gent transmitted to the two Hous Parliament a message, recommen measures further expressing the entertained by Parliament of the tra cendant services of the Duke of W lington. On the following day a disc sion took place, which terminated unanimous vote of thanks to the D accompanied by a grant of 200,0 [The grant last year was 400,000*l*.]

There had been brilliant illumin

London, in honor of the Duke of Wellington's victory.

LONDON, June 22.

The French after they were routed, fled in the greatest disorder—they threw down their arms by whole regiments. The Prussian cavalry gave them no rest, pursuing them the whole night. The roads were choked with the dying and the dead, with cannon, baggage, &c.

Bonaparte's carriage, plate, and correspondence, fell into our hands. There are several thousand Proclamations signed, dated from the *Palace of Laeken*, near Brussels, for he had promised to be in Brussels on the 16th. The loss killed and wounded is estimated at 25,000. The number of cannon taken exceeds 300. The French Imperial Guard is said to have been nearly destroyed.

On all sides was seen a total disregard of personal danger. The leaders were engaged in the heat of the fray like the meanest soldier. The Duke of Wellington was in close conversation with Lord Uxbridge, when the latter received a ball in his knee. His Lordship has been throughout the day foremost in danger and glory. Marshal Blucher, it is said, was for some moments a prisoner. As to Bonaparte, he was more than once inclosed among the British troops, and disentangled, as it were, by miracle.

"Never before, (says the British Commander) was I obliged to take such pains for victory, and never before was I in danger being beaten, as on the 18th of June."

All the Duke of Wellington's Aide-de-Camps were either killed or wounded except Major Percy, who was aiding his wounded comrades at the time he was called upon to set off for England, with the despatches, and left immediately with only the clothes he had on at the time. Soon after his arrival in London, he was promoted to the rank of Lt. Col.

Among the prisoners, whom private letters say have fallen into our hands, are Count of Lobau (Berthand) who commanded the 6th corps, and Vandamme, who commanded the 3d; Compans, who commanded a division of the Guard; Cambrone, who was with Napoleon at the Island of Elba; Mouton, a General of Division, and that able General Lefebvre Desnouettes. It is also *reported*, that Bonaparte himself lost an arm in the battle of the 18th, and that his brother Jerome, and Marshal Murat, were among the slain.

The French Bulletin account of the battle of the 15th June, states the loss of the allies at 2000 men, of whom 1000 were made prisoners. The French state at 10 killed and 80 wounded; among the latter Gen. Letort, severely. The account mentions the sabreing of a great number of Prussians. The Paris bulletin says, Lt Gen. Bourmont, Maj. Clouet, and Maj. Villoutreve, have passed over to the allies.

On Monday last, the Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels to visit the Prince of Orange and the other wounded Officers. His head-quarters were at Vervelles, and he was immediately to return to the army and continue his operations.

The Prussians have re-entered Charleroi, Binch and Fontaine l'Eveque.—The two armies expected to be in France to-day, (June 22.)

No accounts of Bonaparte subsequent to the battle have been received. When he was lost he was seen to get on horseback and ride off with all speed.

While these great events have been passing in the North of Europe, the Austrians and Russians are said to have entered Alsace; and from the French papers we find that another Austrian army has entered France near Chambery.

The Helena spoke July 19th the British brig Prince Frederick, 12 days from Gibraltar bound to Halifax, and obtained from her information that an Algerine frigate had been captured by three small vessels of Decatur's squadron. This report accords in its essential particulars with that obtained by Capt. Oxnard, of the ship Cora, on speaking the Baltimore vessel from Gibraltar.

The navigation by steam-boats on the Mississippi is pursued with great zeal and success. The steam-boat Enterprise has recently arrived at Brownsville from New-Orleans, in ballast after discharging her cargo at Pittsburg.—This is the first steam-boat that has made the voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi and back. She was 54 days from New-Orleans to Brownsville, 20 of which were employed in loading. The distance is above *two thousand two hundred miles*, and the voyage must be made against powerful currents.

Another steam-boat, owned, as well as the Enterprise, by the "Monongahela and Ohio Steam-Boat Company," has just been built at Bridgeport. She is expected, when her works are complete, to pass through the water at the rate of nine miles an hour.

The Hon. Mr. Gray of Boston, has made a donation of One Thousand Dollars to the Salem Marine Society, which has been gratefully acknowledged by the

NAVAL.

With which pleasure we copy from the *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ult. the result of the proceedings of the court of inquiry on Lieut. Hayman Turner, of this town.—He is (as we were confident he would be) honorably acquitted of all blame in the loss of the two schooners on Lake Huron.

Result of proceedings and the opinion of a Court of Inquiry held on board the United States ship Independence, in Boston Harbor, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the United States' schooners Scorpion and Tygress, while under the command of Lieut. Daniel Turner, of the United States Navy, on Lake Huron, in the month of September, 1814.

All the evidence being then closed, the court proceed to deliberate on the testimony adduced, and having fully considered the same, come to the following result:—That the Scorpion, under the command of Lieut. Turner, and the Tygress, under the command of Sailing Master (now Lieut.) Champlin, were left, on the 16th of August last, in Gloucester Bay, by Commodore Sinclair, to blockade Nattawasauga river; that the Scorpion had thirty men, including her officers, and mounted one 24 pounder; and although there was a twelve pounder on board, its carriage had been so much disabled as to render it useless, and that Lieut. Turner had not the means of repairing it. It is in evidence, and is fully proved, that the Scorpion had no boarding netting, and that she was deficient in spare cordage; that she had no signals, and that her crew was composed of men of the most ordinary class.

The court find that the Tygress had twenty-eight men, officers included, and mounted one 24 pounder; that she had neither boarding nettings nor signals, and was deficient in cordage. It does not, however, appear that the armament of these schooners was deficient, except in pistols.

The court are of opinion, that, inasmuch as no anchorage was found in Gloucester Bay, and it having become dangerous to remain there any longer, from the severity of the gales, which were daily increasing, Lieut. Turner was perfectly justified in raising the blockade of Nattawasauga river and proceeding to St. Josephs; that the position taken by him while at St. Josephs, and in the neighborhood of French river, were well calculated to annoy the enemy in his line of communication with Mackinaw.

The court find that, after Lieut. Turner had proceeded to cruize off French river, on the night of the 3d of September last, the Tygress was attacked by the enemy in five large boats, (one of them mounting a 6 pounder, and the other a 3 pounder) and by nineteen canoes, carrying about three hundred sailors, soldiers, and Indians, under the command of an English naval officer; that, owing to the extreme darkness of the night, the enemy were not perceived until they were close on board; nor were they then discovered but by the sound of their oars.

After they were discovered, every exertion was made by Lieut. Champlin, his officers and men, to defend his schooner, that bravery and skill could suggest; and not until all the officers were cut down, did the overwhelming numbers of the enemy prevail. The enemy having thus captured the Tygress, and having mounted on her their 6 and 3 pounders, and placed on board a complement from seventy to one hundred of picked men, remained at St. Joseph's until the 5th of September. On the evening of that day the court find, that the Scorpion returned from cruizing off French river, and came to anchor within five miles of the Tygress, without any information having been received, or suspicion entertained, by Lieut Turner, of her capture. At the dawn of the next day, it appears that the gunner having charge of the watch, passed word to the sailing-master, that the Tygress was bearing down under American colours. In a few minutes after, she ran alongside of the Scorpion fired, boarded, and carried her.

It appears to the court, that the loss of the Scorpion is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the want of signals; and owing to this deficiency, no suspicions were excited as to the real character of the Tygress; and from some of the English officers and men on board of her being dressed in the clothes of her former officers and men, and the residue of the enemy's crew being concealed, a surprise was effected, which precluded the possibility of defence.

The court are, therefore, of opinion, from the whole testimony before them, that the conduct of Lieut. Turner was that of a discreet and vigilant officer.

JOHN SHAW, *President.*

WM. C. ANWYN, *Judge Advocate.*

Approved,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

We hear favorable representations of the Season from various parts of the United States. If we may judge from appearances in our vicinity, the prospect is flattering of a harvest rich and abundant. Nature wears now her most pleasing, though not, as in spring, her gayest attire. The fields begin to wave with grain, and the trees bend with the burden of their fruits.

It is manifested, that all the chief elements necessary to human happiness exempt from great political calamity. Health is in all our borders. For this we are, in a great measure, indebted to wise precaution and that unremitting vigilance which experience has taught to be indispensably necessary to the preservation and prolongation of human life.

We are happy in contrasting our present state of tranquility and comfort with the sufferings and apprehensions which we endured the last season.—War, and its various apparatus, at that time necessarily engrossed every thought, and consoled the mind to forsake the peaceful labors and forego the enjoyment of accustomed occupations. The flower bloomed then comparatively unregarded; and the gloom of Egyptian darkness overhung every thing that once excited pleasure. The Peace unfolds to our view new and exhilirating prospects. Beneath her auspices, commerce, the sciences, and the arts will expand and flourish; and the condition of mankind will be improved. We may indeed rejoice, that the sword is now converted into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning hook; that, among us, man is no longer the enemy of man; and that, while other nations are beholding garments rolled in blood, we are permitted to sit under our vines and our fig trees, with none to molest or to make us afraid.

ELOQUENT REMARKS.

The following just and eloquent Remarks are from the conclusion of Reid's *4th Philosophical Essay*, on "the train of thought in the mind."

"I believe it will be allowed by every man, that our happiness or misery in life, that our improvement in any art or science which we profess, and that our improvement in real virtue and goodness, depend in a very great degree on the train of thinking, that occupies the mind both in our vacant and in our more serious hours. As far, therefore, as the direction of our thoughts is in our power, and that it is so in a great measure, cannot be doubted, it is of the last importance to give them that direction which is most subservient to those valuable purposes.

What enjoyment can he have worthy a man, whose imagination is occupied only about things low and base, and grovels in a narrow field of mean, unanimating and uninteresting objects, insensible to those finer and more delicate sentiments, and blind to those more enlarged and nobler views which elevate the soul, and make it conscious of its dignity.

How different from him, whose imagination, like an eagle in her flight, takes a wide prospect, and observes whatever it presents, that is new or beautiful, grand or important; whose rapid wing varies the scene every moment, carrying him sometimes through the fairy regions of wit and fancy, sometimes through the more regular and sober walks of science and philosophy.

The various objects which he surveys, according to their different degrees of beauty and dignity, raise in him the lively and agreeable emotions of taste. Illustrious human characters, as they pass in review, clothed with their moral qualities, touch his heart still more deeply. They not only awaken the sense of beauty, but excite the sentiment of approbation, and kindle the glow of virtue.

While he views what is truly great and glorious in human conduct, his soul catches divine flame, and burns with desires to emulate what it admires.

The human imagination is an ample theatre, upon which every thing in human life, good or bad, great or mean, laudable or base, is acted.

In children, and in some frivolous minds, it is a mere toy-shop. And in some, who exercise their memory without their judgment, its furniture is made up of old scraps of knowledge, that are thread-bare and worn out.

In some, this theatre is often occupied by ghastly superstition, with all her train of *gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.* Sometimes it is haunted with all the infernal demons, and made the forge of plots, and rapine, and murder. Here every thing that is black and detestable is first contrived, and a thousand wicked designs conceived that are never executed. Here too the furies act their part, taking a severe, though secret vengeance upon the self condemned criminal.

How happy is that mind, in which the light of real knowledge dispels the phantoms of superstition; in which the belief and reverence of a perfect, all governing Mind casts out all fear but the fear of acting wrong; in which serenity and cheerfulness, innocence, humanity, and candor, guard the imagination against the entrance of every unhallowed intruder, and invite more amiable and worthier guests to dwell!

There shall the muses, the graces, and the virtues, fix their abode: for every thing that is great and worthy in human conduct must have been conceived in the imagination before it was brought into act. And many great and good designs have been formed there, which, for want of power and opportunity, have proved abortive.

The man, whose imagination is occupied by these guests, must be wise, he must be good, and he must be happy.

Married,

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Mr. *Thomas Townsend*, jun. to Miss *Susannah M. Coggeshall*, daughter of Mr. William Coggeshall, of this town.

In this town, Rev. Mr. Edes, Mr. *John Cahoon*, to Miss *Eliza Gibbs*, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Gardner, of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

August 4, 1815.

ENTERED.

Brig Neptune, Carr, Havanna
Sch'r Echo, Dennis, ditto
Franklin, Gibbs, New-York
Sloop Express, Bliss, ditto
B. D. Isaac, Cahoon, ditto
Regulator, Chadwick, ditto

CLEARED.

Sch'r Polly & Nancy, Lawton, Charleston

Arrived on Sunday last, brig Neptune, Carr, of this port, 13 days from Havanna, with *Molasses*.—Sailed in co. with the sloop O. H. Perry, Pitman, for Bristol.—Left there, brig John, Gorton, for this port in 20 days; brig Montgomery, Martin, and sch'rs Fame, Devol, and John, Wardwell, all for Bristol; ship Susan & Mary, Winslow, just arrived from Bath in 53 days, and a brig from Boston in 60 days; and a great number of others.—Molasses very scarce and high, from 12 to 14 bitts a keg of 5 gallons each—white sugar 12—brown 10—coffee 10 cents—American produce low, lumber from 20 to 25 dolls—Flour 13 75, duties to come out 8 75.

Arrived on Thursday, sch'r Echo, Dennis, of this port, 13 days from Havanna, with *Sugar & Coffee.*

The brig Macdonough, Wilson, arrived at Bristol on Tuesday last, in 6 days from Havanna, with 800 boxes Sugar.—The Macdonough has performed her voyage out and home in 36 days.

The Schooner Industry, Easton, of this port, arrived at Charleston, July 20, in 28 days from Madeira.

The sch'r Eliza, Dunwell, from this port for Havanna, was spoken July 23d, in lat. 22.

New Works

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale, at their BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE, *No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,*

A Year of the Life of the Emperor NAPOLEON; or an historical Account of all that happened from the 1st of April, 1814, to the 20th of March, 1815, relative to the Emperor and the Soldiers who accompanied him; his departure from Fontainbleau, his embarkation at St. Rupheau near Frejus; his arrival at Porto-Ferrajo; his residence at the Island of Elba; and his Return to Paris.—Translated from the French.

Duty, or the White Cottage, a Novel.—By the late Mrs. Roberts, Author of "Rose and Emily;" interspersed with Poetry; and preceded by a character of the Author.—By Mrs. OPIE.—In 2 vols.

The Remains of HENRY KIRK WHITE, with an account of his Life, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ.—Price $1 75.

A few more Copies of the following NEW WORKS, are also received.

A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion—in which are illustrated the profession, ministry, worship and faith of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—By JESSE KERSEY.—Price 62 1-2 cents.

An Essay on the Character and Practical Writings of ST PAUL. By HANNAH MOORE—2 vols. in one.

MARIA, or the Hollanders; by LOUIS BONAPARTE, late King of Holland.—In 2 vols. price $1 25.

The "Lord of the Isles," a New Poem, by WALTER SCOTT.—Price $1.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 2 vols. 8vo.—The only uniform and accurate edition of this celebrated work which has been printed in the United States.

English Stationary,

Of every description, and at the lowest possible prices, constantly for sale as above.

EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. 48, is just received, and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

August 5, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, Bake-house and Shop adjoining, and Lot of Land, now occupied by the subscriber, situated in Bridge-street, No. 40:—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to ROBERT DUNHAM.

Newport, August 4.

DRY GOODS.

FRIGHT & PARTRIDGE, late of Boston and Salem, have received, by the last arrivals from England, and now offer for sale by

JAMES HAMMOND,

AT HIS

Dry Goods & Cloth Store,

No. 28, Thames-Street, Newport.

NEW GOODS.

Just received and for Sale as above,

MAGIC, or CELTIC Novel by T. S. Sons, Author of Wanderer, London.

DICIPLINE, a Novel by the Author of Self-Control.

GUY MANNERING, or the Astrologer, by the Author of Waverly.

A new edition of the Remains of HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Also, A full and complete Assortment of School-Books of all kinds.

A new supply of the best of English STATIONARY, at prices as low as ever.

Likewise, An additional supply of *PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS.*

Newport, August 4. tf

SHIRTINGS.

ONE Case of unbleach'd British COTTON SHIRTINGS, manufactured expressly for the London market—for *good Goods*, they are scarcely equalled.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, August 2, 1815. tf

JAMES MUMFORD,

No. 88, Thames-Street.

HAS just received from New-York, 20 pieces handsome hair cord GINGHAMS.—*Also*, Satin and Lutstring Ribbons; French superfine white and color'd short kid gloves; Webb's patent suspenders—all which will be sold for cash, very low.

Newport, August 4.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

TROTT & BUMSTEAD,

No. 30, State-street, BOSTON,

HAVE RECEIVED,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Bales *low priced* WOOLLEN GOODS, consisting of Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, plains, coatings, duffils, kerseymeres, wildbores, bombazets, tartain plaids, &c. They were purchased in England at a time when these kind of Goods were 25 per cent. less than present prices.—They will be sold at a fair advance per package.

Boston, August 4. 8w

Sale at Auction.

On TUESDAY, August 15, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, at the Toll-House of the Rhode-Island Bridge.

A GUNDALO, Scow, Cables, Anchors, &c. &c.—Conditions made known at the sale.

Newport, August 4.

For Norfolk, Alexandria,

Or any other Southern Port.

THE Schooner MARY, JOHN COZZENS, Master, now lying at Coggeshall's Wharf, will take Freight on moderate terms, and will sail in 10 days.—Apply to the master on board, or to

BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Newport, August 4.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Shares in the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, and 4 Shares in the *Newport Bank*.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

August 4, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Farm now improved by the Subscriber, situated in Portsmouth, about 3 miles from Bristol ferry and adjoining the salt water, on the west side of the island.—Said Farm contains 76 Acres, and has a highway through it from the shore to the main road; it has also a good stream of water running through said farm, and a grove of thrifty young oak and walnut trees. There is on the Farm a good Dwelling-house, barn, corn house and chaise house, with two orchards with grafted fruit, containing about 4 acres, and a good well of water.—*Also for sale*, A lot of wood land in Tiverton, about 3 miles from the stone bridge.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

SETH ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, August 2.